

This beautiful little species was received by me from M. Chevrolat's collection. The locality is unrecorded.

29. *P. flavo-sparsa*, n. sp.

P. elongato-ovalis, punctato-striato, æneo-nigra, maculis flavis notata, nitida; capite transverse arcuato, etiamque longitudinaliter foveolato, punctato, æneo-nigro; thorace lateribus angulisque anticis rotundatis, ad discum subtilissime et sparse, ad latera fortiter punctato, æneo-nigro; scutello lævi, nigro; elytris subconvexis, punctato-striatis (punctis distinctis æqualiter ordinatis et distantibus), æneo-nigris, maculis 8 undique instructis,—1^{ma} ad scutellum inter strias 1-4., circularis; 2^{da} ad humerum inter striam 7. et marginem, oblique ovalis; 3^{ta} antemedia, inter strias 4-7., circularis; 4^{ta}, 5^{ta} et 6^{ta} mediæ vel paulum postmediæ, inter strias 2-5. (transversa, irregularis), 5-7. (subcircularis); 8^{va} ad marginem (subquadrata), 7^{ma} et 8^{va} apicales, inter strias 3-6. et 7-10. (illa ad apicem affluens); margo quoque flavus: corpore subtus pedibusque nigris; antennis rufo-fuscis, ad basin rufis.
Long. corp. lin. 3; lat. lin. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

The above diagnosis is taken from a single specimen. It is possible that the three medial markings may in some cases be merged into one irregular transverse band. In *pattern* the species reminds us somewhat of an aberrant *P. multifida*; it is much smaller, however, and the punctures on the elytra are coarser and deeper.

From M. Chevrolat's collection; from the Cape.

30. *P. vulpina*, Fab. Ent. Syst. i. 321; Syst. El. i. 437:
Oliv. Entom. v. 534.

The smallest species of the genus, and variable in pattern. It would seem to be not uncommon at the Cape. I have received it from M. Deyrolle, from Karoo, Kaffraria.

It will be seen that I have omitted for the present notices or descriptions of five of the species recorded at page 116 of this volume: these I hope to refer to on some future occasion.—H. C.

XVIII.—*Notice of Spiders, indigenous to the Salvages, received from the Barão do Castello de Paiva.* By JOHN BLACKWALL, F.L.S.

THE following spiders collected on the Great Salvage, the chief of a group of small rocky islands, difficult of access, situated between Madeira and the Canary Islands, were transmitted to me by T. Vernon Wollaston, Esq., at the request of the Baron de Paiva; and, independently of the probability that they are

all new to science, they possess an especial interest arising from the very peculiar character of the locality in which they were found. How these species were originally introduced into this small, isolated, and desolate spot is a difficult problem to solve; but, as it is well known that, under favourable circumstances, spiders are borne through the atmosphere to prodigious distances by currents of air acting upon their silken lines, it is possible that they may have been thus conveyed, in an immature state, from the continent of Africa, or from some of the less distant islands, to their present singular habitat. Should this supposition be well founded, the wide distribution of spiders of the same species will cease to be regarded as a marvellous phenomenon.

Tribe Octonoculina.

Family DRASSIDÆ.

Genus DRASSUS, Walck.

Drassus Paivani, n. sp.

Length of the female $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{3}{16}$; breadth $\frac{1}{7}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{7}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{1}{2}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{3}{8}$.

The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the two intermediate ones of the posterior row, which is almost straight, are nearer to each other than they are to the lateral eyes of the same row, which are the smallest; the anterior row is the shorter, and is curved, having its convexity directed upwards; the two intermediate eyes are the largest and darkest-coloured of the eight, and the lateral eyes of both rows are separated by a wide interval. The cephalothorax is large, convex, depressed towards each extremity, thinly clothed with hairs, compressed before, rounded and depressed on the sides, which are marked with slight furrows converging towards a narrow indentation in the medial line of the posterior region; it is of a yellowish-brown hue; a longitudinal band on each side of the cephalic region, and the oblique lateral furrows, are soot-coloured, the latter being the paler, and the lateral margins have a brownish-black hue. The falcæ are powerful, conical, slightly prominent, provided with long hairs, and are of a red-brown colour. The maxillæ are long, rounded at the extremity, near which there is an oblique transverse furrow, and curved towards the lip, which is oblong and notched at the apex; the sternum is oval, the posterior being rather broader than the anterior extremity; it is supplied with hairs, those on the margins being the longest and darkest-coloured; the legs are robust; they are clothed with hairs, and the third and fourth pairs are provided with sessile spines; each tarsus is terminated by two

curved claws, toothed at the base, and has hair-like papillæ on its inferior surface; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the second pair slightly surpasses the third; the palpi are short, supplied with hairs and spines, and have a curved claw at their extremity. These parts have a dull brownish-yellow hue, the lip and sternum, which are the darkest, being tinged with red. The abdomen is oviform, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalothorax, and is thinly clothed with hairs: it is of a pale dull brownish-yellow colour; at the anterior extremity, close to its junction with the cephalothorax, there is a transverse, curved, dark-coloured mark, thickly covered with long black hairs, whose convexity is directed upwards; a longitudinal soot-coloured band, which is bifid at its extremity, and of a dull brownish-yellow hue in the medial line of its anterior part, extends nearly half the length of the upper part; to this band a series of rather obscure, soot-coloured, angular lines succeeds, which diminish in extent as they approach the spinners; their vertices are directed forwards, and their extremities are considerably enlarged; the sides are marked with oblique bands of the same hue, the anterior one being much the broadest; and there are a few small soot-coloured spots on the under part; the two inferior spinners are rather the longest, and cylindrical, and the two intermediate ones, which are biarticulate, have the basal joints united throughout their entire length, but the terminal joints are free and divergent; the sexual organs are moderately developed, of a dark red-brown colour, and have a short, obtuse, pale process connected with their anterior margin. Some individuals are paler and less distinctly marked than others, the dark-coloured lines being represented by rows of spots.

Drassus Paivani appears to occur in much larger numbers on the Great Salvage than any other spider. There were forty-nine females in the collection, either in an adult or immature state; but it is a curious fact that it did not contain a single male.

I have much pleasure in connecting with this fine *Drassus* the name of that distinguished naturalist, the Baron de Paiva, to whose liberality I am indebted for the interesting particulars comprised in this communication, relative to the spiders found to inhabit the Salvages.

Drassus Bewickii, n. sp.

Length of the female (not including the spinners) $\frac{5}{12}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{3}$; breadth $\frac{1}{8}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{6}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{9}{20}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{3}$.

This spider bears so close a resemblance to *Drassus Paivani* in the relative size and disposition of its eyes, in its colours and

the design formed by their distribution, and also in the relative length and proportions of its legs, that the description of one might well serve for that of the other, were it not for the remarkable difference in the structure of their spinners, *Drassus Bewickii* having the superior pair of those organs very long, cylindrical, and triarticulate, with the spinning-tubes distributed on the extremity of the short terminal joint; the extraordinary length of the middle joint of these spinners constitutes an important and conspicuous character, by which it may be readily distinguished, not only from *Drassus Paivani*, but also from every other known species of the genus.

This and the preceding species belong to Walckenaer's family *Lithophilæ*, of the genus *Drassus*. There were eight specimens of this spider in the collection, all of which were either adult or immature females.

I have conferred on this remarkable species the name of Mr. Bewicke, a zealous and careful observer of nature, who, having collected numerous specimens of spiders in the island of Madeira, transmitted them to Mr. Wollaston, by whom they were kindly placed at my disposal. In describing the new species comprised in that collection in the 'Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist.,' third series, vol. ix. page 370, my omission to acknowledge the obligation I was under to those gentlemen must be attributed to my not having received information of the circumstance at that time.

Family AGELENIDÆ.

Genus TEGENARIA, Walck.

Tegenaria dubia.

Length of an immature female (not including the spinners) $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{7}$; breadth $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{2}{3}$.

The eyes are seated on black spots, and are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the posterior row, which is rather the longer, is slightly curved, with its convexity directed backwards, and the anterior row is almost straight; the four intermediate eyes describe a trapezoid whose shortest side is before, the two posterior ones being the largest and the two anterior ones the smallest of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a tubercle, but are not in contact. The cephalothorax is convex, glossy, compressed before, and rounded on the sides, which are depressed, and marked with furrows converging towards a narrow, oblong indentation in the medial line of the posterior region; it has a brownish-yellow hue, with a broad, irregular, faint soot-coloured

band extending along each side, and narrow lateral margins of the same hue. The falcæ are powerful, conical, vertical, armed with teeth on the inner surface, and somewhat darker-coloured than the cephalothorax, having a tinge of red. The maxillæ are straight, and narrower at the base than at the extremity, which is rounded; the lip is nearly quadrate, being rather broader at the base than at the apex; the sternum is heart-shaped, and pointed at the extremity; the legs and palpi are long, slender, and provided with hairs and spines; the first pair of legs is the longest, then the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base, which has one or two minute teeth on each side; the palpi have a curved pectinated claw at their extremity. These parts are of a brownish-yellow hue, the lip being the brownest on the sides; the sternum has soot-coloured annuli on the lateral margins, opposite to the legs; and the legs have a few annuli of the same hue on the femora. The abdomen is oviform, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalothorax; it is thinly clothed with short hairs, and of a dull yellowish colour tinged with brown; a series of spots extends along each side of the medial line of the upper part, several of which unite immediately above the spinners; some streaks and small spots occur on the sides, and three longitudinal lines on the under part; these spots and lines are soot-coloured and rather obscure: the spinners have a yellowish-white hue, the two superior ones, which are the longest and triarticulate, with the spinning-tubes distributed on the inferior surface of the taper terminal joint, having the medial joint of a brownish-black colour.

The collection contained three females of this *Tegenaria*; but, as they were immature, I cannot positively assert that the species is undescribed, though I am strongly inclined to believe that such is the case: this doubt is implied in the specific name provisionally given to it.

Family THERIDIIDÆ.

Genus THERIDION, Walck.

Theridion — ?

One specimen of a female *Theridion*, whose abdomen had been so much injured by maceration in spirit, and whose legs had suffered so greatly from mutilation, that it was not possible to ascertain whether it was undescribed or not, was the only representative of the genus in the collection. From certain circumstances in connexion with this spider, I am disposed to believe that, when captured, it had recently changed its integu-

ment, and consequently was in a condition very liable to sustain injury.

Its eyes are seated on black spots, and are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the four intermediate ones, which are placed on a small prominence, nearly form a square, and the two anterior ones are rather the smallest and darkest of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a tubercle, and are contiguous. The cephalothorax is oval, convex, glossy, with an indentation in the medial line of the posterior region; the falces are conical and vertical; the maxillæ are obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and inclined towards the lip, which is triangular; the palpi are moderately long, hairy, and terminated by a curved pectinated claw. These parts have a pale dull yellowish hue; and the legs, judging from some of the coxæ and femora and portions of the tibiæ, are of the same colour.

Tribe Senoculina.

Family DYSDERIDÆ.

Genus DYSDERA, Latr.

Dysdera Wollastoni, n. sp.

Length of the female (not including the falces) $\frac{13}{4}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{5}{4}$, breadth $\frac{1}{6}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{3}{20}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{7}{10}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{9}{20}$.

The cephalothorax is somewhat compressed before, rounded in front and on the sides, moderately convex, glossy, with a shallow indentation in the medial line of the posterior region; it is thinly clothed with short hairs, and of a dark red-brown colour. The falces are conical, prominent, and armed with a long curved fang and a few small teeth on the inner surface; the maxillæ are straight, greatly enlarged at the base, where the palpi are inserted, and pointed at the extremity; and the lip is long and notched at the apex. These parts are of a dark red-brown colour, the maxillæ being the palest. The sternum is oval, and has a red-brown hue, the margins being rather the darkest. The legs are long, moderately robust, glossy, sparingly clothed with hairs, and the tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi of the third and fourth pairs are provided with spines, a few short ones also occurring near the base of the femora of the latter on the upper surface; they have a yellowish-red hue, the metatarsi and tarsi of the third and fourth pairs being the palest; the first pair is the longest, then the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved slightly pectinated claws, and below them there is a small scopula; the

palpi are long, and resemble the legs in colour. The eyes are closely grouped in the form of a small oval open in front, on a slight eminence at the anterior part of the cephalothorax, and the two anterior ones are the largest of the six. The abdomen is of an oblong oviform figure, somewhat convex above, and projects very little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is sparingly clothed with hairs, and has on its upper part numerous short, strong, black bristles, more or less erect; its colour is dark yellowish brown, the two extremities and the under part being the yellowest; and the lips of the branchial and tracheal stigmata have a red-brown hue.

The male closely resembles the female, but it is smaller, and its abdomen is slenderer and more cylindrical. The digital joint of its palpi is shorter than the radial joint, and the palpal organs are connected with it by a short pedicle on the under side; they are prominent, somewhat oviform at the base, abruptly bent towards the extremity, which terminates in a point, and have a strong pointed process situated immediately above the abrupt bend; their colour is red-brown, that of the base of the pointed process being yellowish white, and the oviform part is marked with a spiral band of a browner hue, apparently produced by the convolutions of an internal vessel.

Two adult males and five females of this species, two of the latter being immature, were comprised in the collection.

I dedicate this new species of *Dysdera* to T. Vernon Wollaston, Esq., one of our most accomplished coleopterists, whose valuable researches have contributed largely to extend our knowledge of the entomology of Madeira, and to whom I am obliged for opportunities of describing various interesting spiders captured in that island.

XIX.—*Descriptions of Twenty-six new Species of Australian Land-Shell.* By JAMES C. COX, M.D., Sec. Entomological Society of New South Wales.

1. *Helix Blomfieldi*, mihi.

H. testa subglobosa, apice obtusa; anfractibus septem, rotundatis; concentricæ minute striata; apertura ovato-elongata; sutura impressa et alba, ustulato-rufa, apice flavicante et spiraliter lineata; labro crassissimo, reflexo, columella labroque violaceis.

Diam. maj. 1.064, min. 1.040, alt. 1.048 unc.

Hab. Miriam Vale, Port Curtis (Cox). Mus. C.

2. *Helix Belli*, mihi.

H. testa late et perspective umbilicata, discoidea, depressa et sub-